Noongar place names
Swan –Canning Estuary and environs
compiled by Pat Forster, 2018

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Issues

For Nyungar, any one place may be called a number of different names by different people at different times of the year. For example, some Nyungar refer to Kings Park as Karra katta or the hill of the spiders, Yongariny or place for catching kangaroo, Geenunginy Bo or the place for looking a long way and Karlkarniny or by fire place sitting. All of these places are equally correct - it depends on the context in which they are being used, and by whom. By accepting European cartographic conventions unproblematically, we run the risk of misrepresenting or making too simple our understanding of Nyungar sites and land use. … European maps are usually set out in such a way as to imply that places have fixed names over time, that one place has only one 'true' name and that people share a consensus of meaning about one place. … Western cartographic conventions reflect the importance of making boundaries to function as markers to exclude others and demonstrate individual ownership and control. For Nyungar, talking about one place as if it exists in isolation is akin to talking about people as if they exist in isolation from their community. The same place may have many names according to who is using it, for what purpose and at what time of the year. Women and men may have different uses for the same place, or several events may have occurred in a place, resulting in it having several names. Also, if the name is descriptive, for example, dark or black water, the same name might occur in several places - wherever dark water is found.

Collard, Harben & van de Berg (2004) wwwmcc.murdoch.edu.au/multimedia/nyungar/info/nyungar.doc

Among other surveying instructions issued [in times of early settlement), probably the most significant was the provision in respect of nomenclature. All known names of lakes, were to be noted down and wherever "euphonious Native names" could be ascertained they were to be retained (Tyman, 1976). The Aborigines, always closely associated with the land, had given many lakes distinctive names. An impression of how they were using the wetlands and the surrounding countryside at the time of European contact, or how the lakes fitted into their patterns of traditional land-use, may sometimes be gained from the original titles; the following interpretation is given for Lake Yangebup. The name "Yangebup" (first recorded by the surveyor F. F. Monaghan in 1888) may be derived from "Yanget" or "Yanjidi", the Aboriginal names for the edible root of a species of bulrush (*Typha orientalis*… A number of other lakes also have Aboriginal names ending in "up" (e.g. Lake Joondalup, Lake Jandabup); this denotes a camping place. Aboriginal names were to be accurately recorded and special care taken to discover their correct pronunciation. However, problems of linguistics are frequently encountered during the interpretation of Aboriginal words. The Aborigines had no written language, consequently Aboriginal words are spelt in various ways of different authors (e.g. documented forms of the spelling of the Aboriginal name for Bibra Lake are "Wallubup", "Walliabup", "Walyerbup" and "Walyubup"). A 'Descriptive Vocabulary', giving the meanings of many Aboriginal words was compiled by G. F. Moore in 1842, however, interpretation is still difficult due to inconsistencies arising through the existence of a large number of different dialects.

Bekle (2013) http://ro.ecu.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=landscapes

Historical maps

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Plandes lies Louis-Napoleon et de la Riviere des Cygnes / par M.M.L. Freycinet et Heirisson, 1801 and 1803. Creator Louis Claude Desaulses de Freycinet. Published Paris 1811. 21.2cm x 16.6cm.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230972651/view

Includes French names: Is. Heirisson, Entrée Moreau (entry to the Canning River), Entrée de la Riviere des Cygnes (entry to the Swan River), Cap. Peron (Woodmans Point), and offshore islands.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

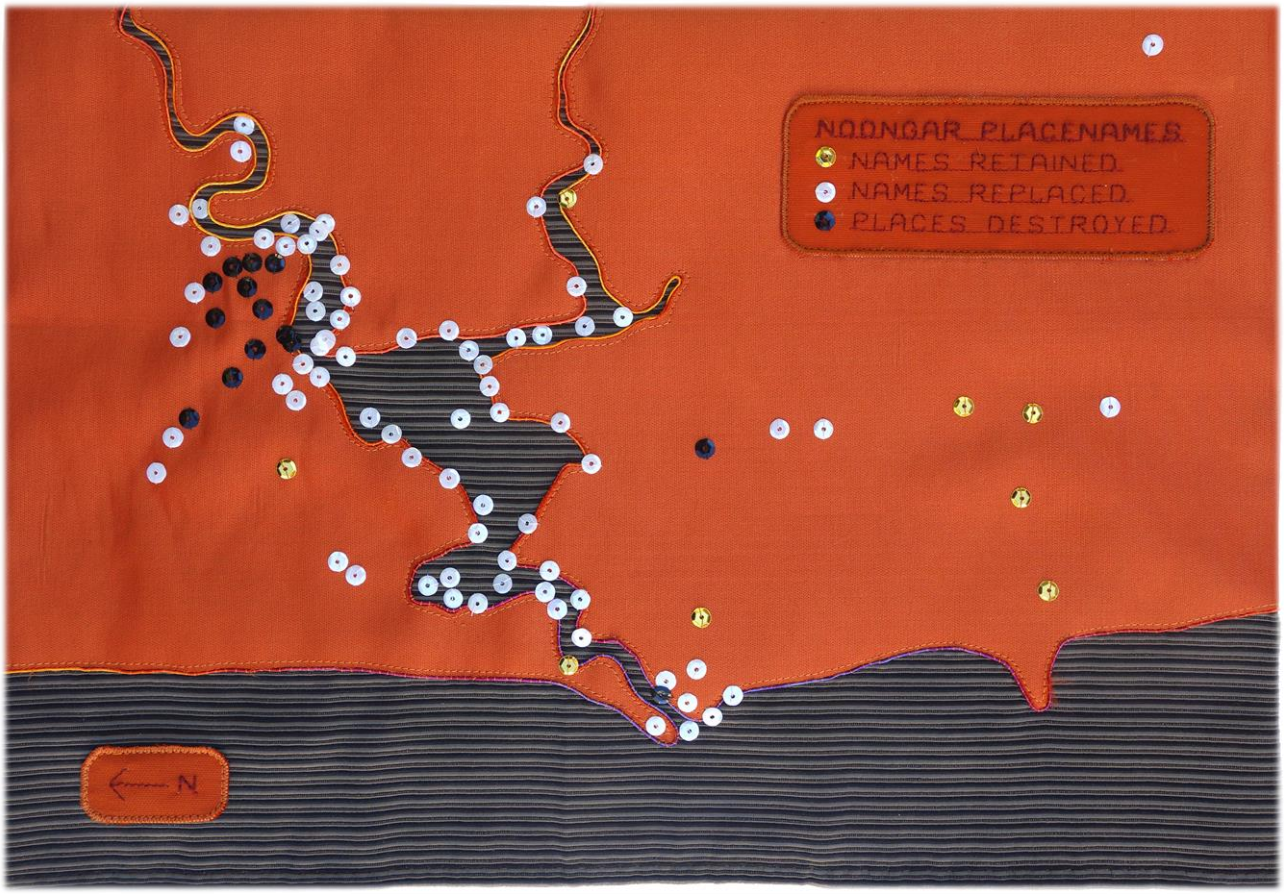
Chart of the Swan River from a survey by Captain James Stirling, 1827. Created 1829. Other contributor James Basire. 27.6 cm x 62.9cm
http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-232644776/view

Places named: Ellen's Brook, Henly Park, Swan River, Mount Eliza, Melville Water, Canning River, Gages Road, Rous Pt., Arthurs Head, Woodmans Point, Cockburn Sound, Mangles Bay, and General Darlings Range and St Anne's Hill (both in the escarpment). And names for off-shore islands.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Another similar chart from the same time includes Point Belcher, Point Walter, Preston Point.
http://gutenberg.net.au/mapsandcharts-sea.html

Quilt map



Noongar placenames, by Pat Forster, 2018, 41cm x 29cm.

The quilt shows locations of places that Noongar people named before European settlement, near Derbal Yaragan (Swan) and Dyarlgarro (Canning) Rivers, as far North as Ngoorgenboro (Herdsman Lake), West as Walyalup (Fremantle), South and East as far as Jandakot (Forrestdale Lake).

The locations for Noongar names:
- that have been retained for official use today and that are in approximately the same area as used before settlement, are shown with gold sequins
- that have been replaced are shown with white sequins.

Places that had Noongar names and that have been destroyed are shown with black sequins—lakes that have been filled in for housing, and a point (Walyubup, Point Willis) near Fremantle that was dredged to make way for the Fremantle Harbour development. Many of the places shown with white sequins have also been severely modified, for example, lakes partially filled in for housing or roads.

The placenames and meanings are listed in the next section of this document.

Orange represents the colour of the land at sunset, dark brown/black the darkness of water at sunset.

Tabulated placenames

Aboriginal place names in the tables that follow include Noongar names recorded as being in use before European settlement, many of which are now called by European names conferred by settlers, and place names derived from Aboriginal words and conferred since settlement. The sources of the names are referenced. There is no claim the lists are complete or accurate. Presumably there are also other Aboriginal place names that are no longer known or that I have not identified, for places that have European names and for places that are no longer named.

The tables show place names: along the Swan river to Guildford, along the Canning River to Riverton Bridge; and in some inland areas (away from the rivers) jn Perth, including the City of Cockburn and City of Wanneroo.

The organisation of the tables takes into account Lyons (1833) observation that:
… the banks of the river beyond the flats [Matta Geru, Point Fraser] have few or no particular names. The reason is obvious. Above this point, the river being narrow and deep, is of no service to a people who know nothing of navigation. But below this, particularly on the shores of Melville Water, where the water is, to a great extent on either side of the broad channel, not more than knee or thigh deep, it is admirably adapted to spear fishing; and consequently every bay and promontory is of the utmost consequence to a people so much dependent upon fishing as well as hunting.
Lyons (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1

Maps corresponding to some tables can be accessed at
https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description

Numbers in curly brackets { } in the first column of the tables refer to the quilt. Numbers in square brackets [ ] refer to references.
References for placenames in present use were the sited references, cross-checked with the 2016 UBD Street Directory for Perth and Surrounds.

Table 1. Placenames, Fremantle to Railway Bridge

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [3]	Existing
{1} Gilgit Nyunakil	[1]		Fishing Boat Harbour
{2} Manjaree	A place where "fair or place of trade occurs"; where families of people gather for kinship and in-law making. [1]		Bathers Beach
{3} Majarree	The river confluence with the ocean [5]		
{4} Walyalup	Place of tears; the local Whadjuk people used to hold their funeral rites here. [1] Fremantle, both sides of the river. [2] Meaning place of the eagle [5]	Named Fremantle after Captain C H Fremantle who arrived at the Swan River Colony in 1829 on HMS Challenger.	Parts of North and South Fremantle
Derbal Yaragan	Swan River [2]		Swan River
{5} Walyubup	Place of the kangaroo, Willis Point (see below) [5] now non-existent		
{6} Dwerdaweelardinup	Hill where the spirit dogs guard the river entrance, or place of the dingo spirit. Exact locality of site unknown [6]		Cantonment Hill area
{7} Berung-guttuck	Monument Hill [4]		Monument Hill
{8} Booyeembara	Rocks. The division along the coast, consisting principally of limestone rock. [1] Fremantle coast and limestone hills [5]		Booyeembara Park (located in the limestone hills)

{ } refer to the section of the quilt shown below

[1] http://www.derbalnara.org.au/placenames-of-derbal-nara

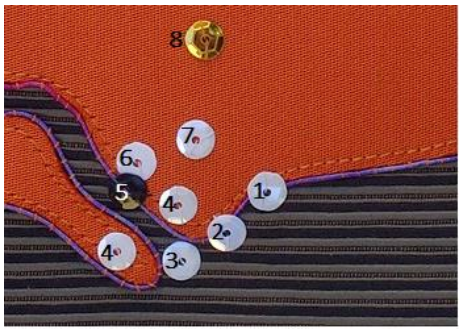
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1

[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#F

[4] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985

[5] Precinct 1 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description

[6] Precinct 2 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description



←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 1.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Panorama of the Swan River Settlement watercolour drawing by Jane Eliza Currie drawn 1830-1832, Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. Swan River and North Fremantle visible.
http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/scienceshow/sex,-death-and-desperation:-infanticide-in-colonial-western-aus/7002766

From Market Street [Fremantle] a sandbar called Willis Point, covered in small bushes and rushes, extended about half a kilometre into the river, leaving a narrow but deep channel near where C Shed stands today. The slowing of the river waters by a rocky bar across the entrance resulted in the formation of a sand bank or promontory known as Willis Point and greatly restricted water access to the channel. In most places the bar was less than 2 metres below the surface. Willis Point and the rocky bar had to be removed before the inner harbour could be built. http://myperthapp.com.au/names-swan-river.html

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Entrance to the river Swan, Fremantle, by Frederick Mackie, 1855, Willis Point visible http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135162586/view

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Swan River Mouth, Fremantle, Ferry Point (familiarly known as Willis' Point) in middle ground, 1890s.
https://www.facebook.com/museumofperth/photos/a.475465605869808.1073741828.475453692537666/913127542103610/?type=1&theater

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Fremantle part of North Fremantle, 1890
https://finishingtouchgallery.com.au/product/f153p-fremantle-part-north-fremantle-1890-courtesy-rwahs/

From Mary Ann Friend's Journal during her seven weeks visit to Fremantle, 1830 https://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/wa-story/mary-ann-friend-journal

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

View at Swan-River. Sketch of the Encampment of Matw. Curling Friend, Esqr., R.N., 1830, by Mary Ann Friend:

Sketcher and lithographer, was born in London, daughter of John Ford of Hampstead. In 1826 she married Matthew Curling Friend (1792-1871), a retired naval officer, inventor and nautical scientist. Three years later they left Portsmouth on board the *Wanstead* , a merchant ship of which her husband was master, transporting settlers to the new Swan River settlement in Western Australia. They arrived on 30 January 1830 – eight months after the first British settlers had embarked. In March, Mary Ann made a drawing of the camp at Fremantle on the banks of the Swan River where she, her husband and her husband's brothers, Daniel, Charles and George, were living (two of the brothers, her husband and the artist herself can be seen in the image). Later published as a lithograph, her *View at Swan River. Sketch of the Encampment of Mattw Curling Friend, Esqr. R.N. Taken on the Spot & Drawn on Stone by Mrs M.C.F. March 1830* (Mitchell Library) shows the unusual core structure of her temporary home and studio (supplemented by tents and tarpaulins)-a 'horse house' from the ship converted into what she herself called a 'cottage orné'.
https://www.daao.org.au/bio/mary-ann-friend/biography/

Table 2. Riverside placenames, Fremantle Railway Bridge to Point Walter Reserve and Chidley Point

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [5]	Existing
{1} Garungup	Rocky Bay and its vicinity [3] Two caves at Rocky Bay, final resting place of the Waugal, before it made the tunnel to the Indian Ocean. The stones at Garangurup represent its hard baked extcreta. The name means place of anger or place to be avoided. [1]		Rocky Bay area, North Fremantle Garungup Park closeby
{2} Niergarup	'the place where the pelicans are located' [1]		Point Preston
{3} Bereegup	Place of the banksia [2]		Point Roe
{4} Quaada Gabee	from Quaada beautiful, Gabee water (freshwater springs) [4]	Bicton was the name of early settler John Duffield's English estate	Bicton foreshore
{5} Jenalup	'the place where the feet make a track' [1] jena means feet [4]		Blackwall Reach (north shoreline] [1] Blackwall Reach [2] Blackwall Reach (south shoreline) [3]
{6} Derbal Yaragan	Swan River from the ocean confluence to Melville Water [6]		Swan River

[1] Precinct 2 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[2] Precinct 3 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[3] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[4] http://www.melvillecity.com.au/community-and-facilities/community-life/aboriginal-heritage-and-culture/cultural-significance#Marradungup
[5] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#F
[6] Precinct 1 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description

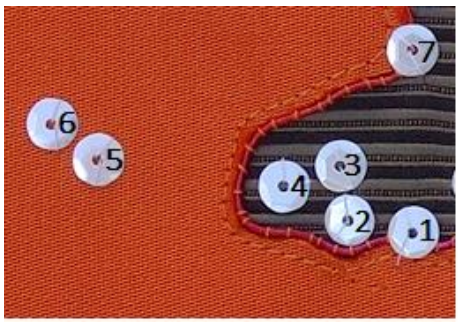
←N
Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 2.

←N
Jenalup (Blackwall Reach), looking upstream, 16/01/18

Table 3. Place names, Chidley Point to Point Resolution (Mosman and Freshwater Bays)

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Existing
Curveergaroup	Cliffed area at Fresh Water Bay [1] near Coombe Res [2]	
{1} Minderup	Butler Point. Place for alleviating sickness because of the fresh water springs [2]	Keanes Point [2]
Mandyooranup	The rock at the upper entrance to Fresh Water Bay [Mandyari-spinosa. Both tall shrubs, in foliage resembling furze] [1]	
{2} Nyeergardup	Place of the pelican [2] Bay area, city side of Keane's Point [2]	Part of Freshwater Bay
{3} Minderup	Fresh Water Bay [1][2] Historically fresh water springs existed at the base of the cliffs, hence the name freshwater bay. [2]	Fresh Water Bay
{4} Karrakatta	Meaning place of the crabs [2]	Freshwater Bay sandbank
{5} Galbamaanup	Place of the black water [3]	Lake Claremont
{6} Karbomunup	Black hill [2]	Mount Claremont
{7} Mandyuranup	Place of the banksia [2]	Point Resolution

[1] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org /wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[2] Precinct 3 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[3] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997) https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames



←N
Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 3.

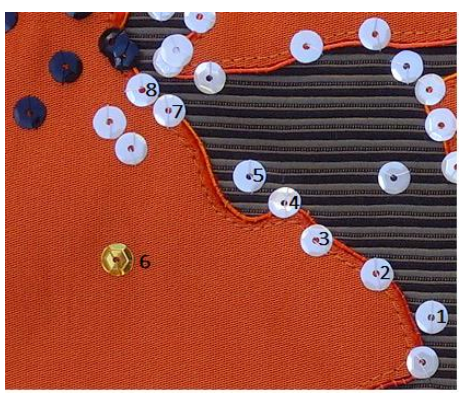
IMAGE DOWNLOAD

View to Keanes Point by Douglas Sealy b. 1937, watercolour
http://www.mckenziesauctioneers.com.au/previousauctions/june2015/June15catalogue1to99.htm

Table 4. Riverside placenames, Pt Resolution to the Narrows Bridge (North Melville Water and Matilda Bay)

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [3]	Existing
{1} Nanulgurup [1]			Armstrong sandbank
{2} Gooliliup Beenyup	Swamp area near Gallop House [1]		Nedlands Yacht Club
Katamboordup		Cottage named in 1833 after Earl of Dalkeith by Armstrong, a settler who had managed the Earls estate in Scotland.	location of Dalkeith Cottage (precise location unknown)
{3} Goordandalup	Southern side of Pelican Point, meaning meeting place of the married or betrothed persons [1] The meeting place of married or betrothed persons [5] Crawley Point [4]		Charles Court Res/JR Abrahams Res
{4} Bootanup Booriarup Boorianup Katamburdup	Point Currie. Place of the xanthorea, balga or blackboy tree leaves [1] Booriarup, the grass of the Xanthorea [2] meaning high rise where paperbark and zamia palms grow [1]		Point Currie/Pelican Point
{5} Godroo Goodamiorup Gurndandulup	Different sources give different names which possibly referred to different features in the area [1]		Matilda Bay
{6} Jooalbub Jualbup	Meaning uncertain. Jualba means associated with the season of the spring. Sold to James Dyson in 1854. Became known as Dysons Swamp. Name change to Lake Jualbup in 1996 [7]		Lake Jualbup in, Shenton Park
{7} Goonininup	Means place where he defecated. Camping ground adjacent to old Swan Brewery site, Exact location uncertain [1] Camp west of the Narrows, near the Swan Brewery site [5] one of a number of places where young boys were initiated [6]		Swan Brewery site, Mounts Bay Rd
Goonialup	The springs at the base of Mount Eliza where the Waakul opened its bowels. [5] Goona means 'faeces', nyininy means 'sitting or location of' and up means 'here at this place'. Limestone is the permanent reminder of where the Waakal defecated [6]		
{8} Goonininup	The track where the Waakul opened its bowels up {track up Mount Eliza) [5]		Kokoda Trail?
Kooymulyup	Place of the frog, camp, place of initiation for young men [1]		Mounts Bay Rd/Riverside Drive roundabout

[1] Precinct 4 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R
[4] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985
[5] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997) https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[6] Collard, Harben & van de Berg (2004). wwwmcc.murdoch.edu.au/multimedia/nyungar/info/nyungar.doc
[7] http://saveourjewel.org/History.pdf



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Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 4.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Reclamation plan at Melville Water, the site of the Swan Brewery. Plan showing Swan Brewery, Perth with cottages, sheds, stable and well in 1838 noted within Lot "L" 69, State Records Office of Western Australia.
http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/RiversofEmotionsBook.pdf

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Untitled [near the Narrows, showing Mounts Bay Road, by John Campbell, 1910, oil on canvas, 44.5 x 75cm, Janet Holmes a Court collection,
http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/RiversofEmotionsBook.pdf

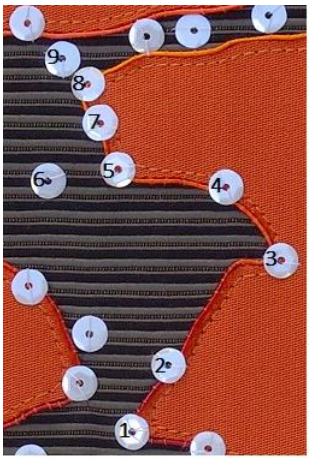
IMAGE DOWNLOAD

South Perth from Kings Park c 1904 by John Campbell
https://www.artrecord.com/index.cfm/artist/6370-campbell-john/medium/1-paintings/

Table 5. Riverside placenames Point Walter to Canning Bridge

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [7]	Existing
{1} {2} Dyoondalup	Dyundalup or Dyoondalup is a Noongar word meaning "place of long white flowing hair" [1] Place of the white sand [3][6] Dyoondal, white; fair [4]		Point Walter and Burke Drive
{3} Marradungup	Place of death water. [1] [6]	Named Alfred Cove after early settler Alfred Waylen	Alfred Cove
{4} Margamangup	Place of the bird's nest in the tree [1] [3][6]		Lucky Bay foreshore
{5} Moondaap Moorndap	the blackness of the river bank [2] [6], indicating excellent fishing [2]		Point Dundas
{6} Dootanboro	Meaning big pelican river [6]		Melville Water
{7} Kooyagoordup	place of the kooyar species of frog [2] [6] Sandy beach near Applecross [5]	Named Waylen Bay after early settler Alfred Waylen	Waylen Bay foreshore
{8} Goolugatup	place of the children [1] [6] Gooleegatup, the place of the casuarina's sheoak [3] Goolee, casuarina; she oak [4]		Point Heathcote
{9} Gabbi Kowangalup	the place where the water comes out of the hole [1] [6] Place of swimming and a talking place by the Gabbee Derbal- body of water, estuary [3]		Canning confluence, where the Canning and Swan meet

[1] http://www.melvillecity.com.au/community-and-facilities/community-life/aboriginal-heritage-and-culture/cultural-significance#Marradungup
[2] https://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/downloads/parks/Indigenous%20history%20of%20the%20Swan%20and%20Canning%20rivers.pdf
[3] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997). https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[4] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[5] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985
[6] Precinct 5 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[7] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R



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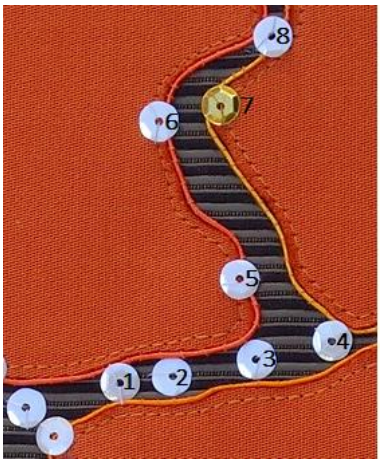
Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 5.

Dyoondalup (Point Walter limestone/sand spit), 14/01/18

Table 6. Riverside placenames, Canning River, Canning Bridge to Riverton Bridge

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [6]	Existing
{1} Wagoorjup	Place of the Waugal [1] Mouth of the Canning. Narrow section at Canning Bridge [4]		Location of Canning Bridge
{2} Dyarlgarro	[2]		Canning River
{3} Booragoon	Southern Branch of the Canning. Boora, a red root. [2] Open waters of the area [near Deep Water Point - Bull Creek] [3]	Canning River, southern branch	
		Named in 1950s.	Booragoon (suburb) Lake Booragoon
{4} Gabbiljee	Watery place at the end of the river [1] [3]	Named after settler Henry Bull	Bull Creek {creek area]
{5-8} Wadjup	Flats south of the Canning River [3] Wetlands of Canning Flats which stretched from Salter point to Riverton Bridge. Men's ceremonial site at Clontarf foreshore [5]		Clontarf foreshore Wadjup Point (on opposite side of the Canning to Clontarf)

[1] http://www.melvillecity.com.au/community-and-facilities/community-life/aboriginal-heritage-and-culture/cultural-significance#Marradungup
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] Precinct 15 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[4] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985
[5] https://yoursay.southperth.wa.gov.au/29821/documents/65948
[6] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R



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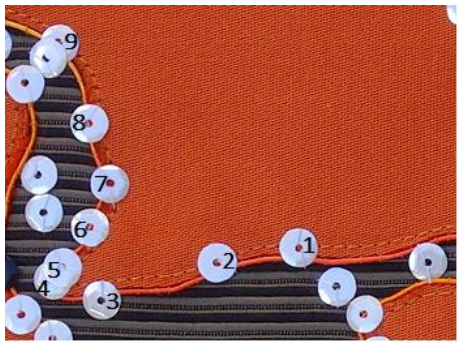
Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 6.

Wadjup Point, looking towards Clontarf foreshore, photo by Pat Forster, 14/01/18

Table 7. Riverside placenames, South Perth – Canning Bridge to the Causeway

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Existing
{1} Beenabup	The entrance to the Canning; properly the North side; or the Eastern shore of Melville Water. [2] Eastern shore of the Canning [5] Meaning place for digging holes [4]	Como foreshore
{2} Gooyagarup	Place of the frogs [4]	Kwinana Freeway/ Milyu Reserve (Aboriginal but not Nyungar name for samphire)
{3} Booryulup	Between Richardson Park and Millpoint, place of the Booryl or magic people, now covered by the Kwinana Freeway [4]	Kwinana Freeway/ Milyu Reserve
{4} Gareenup Karreenup	The place of the Nyungar named Gareen [1] Point opposite to Mount Eliza. Gareembee means sun set.[2] From Mill Point, South Perth. The country of Kareen. [3]	Mill Point / Point Belcher area
{5} Goorgygoogup	Rushes near Millars Pool [4]	Millers Pool, Point Belcher (near the Narrows Bridge)
{6} Mindeerup	Adjoining Karreenup and going towards the bridge [3] Meaning place of the shore, South Perth foreshore side of Perth Waters	Sir James Mitchell Park
{7} Gaboodjoolup	After Mindeerup, towards the Causeway from [4]	Sir James Mitchell Park/Taylor Res?
{8} Joorolup	East of Gaboodjoolup. Meaning place of the jarrahs [4]	Taylor Res/McCallum Pk?
{9} Goorgygoorgyup Goorgygoorgyp	Goorgygoorgyp , evidently a contraction for Goorgygoorgyup, the bay opposite to the ford on the flats. The name imports the place abounds with rushes. Goorgoogoo rushes. [2]	McCallum Pk/ Charles Paterson Pk foreshore ?

[1] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997). https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985
[4] Precinct 7 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[5] Precinct 15 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description



←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 7.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

View from Mount Eliza by Frederick Garling, 1827, Janet Holmes a Court Collection.
https://museumofperth.wordpress.com/perths-aboriginal-history/

IMAGE

Plan of the Canal and Islands, Swan River, Thomas Watson, 1835. State Library of Western Australia
Shows Heirrison Islands and Goorgygoorgyup, the bay (as was) at the end (top, in from the right).of the flats and ford`

Millers Pool, recently landscaped, looking towards the shoreline of Point Belcher, Perth Waters, and Perth city in the distance, 10/1/2018

Remnant swamp, Sir James Mitchel Park, Mindeerup?, Gaboodjoolup?, 20/01/18

Table 8. Placenames, Narrows to the Causeway, City of Perth side

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [3]	Existing
{1} Gargatup or Garrgatup	The resting place of the Waakul [1] [2]		Mount Eliza
Karrakatta	The place of the hill where black cockatoos with red tails go; the banks of the Swan River where Perth is built, 'crab head'. [1]	Katta is the Aboriginal word for a hill or top of any height. Karra may have derived from karri (crab), karak (red tailed cockatoo), kara (spider), karh-rh (an orchid)	Mount Eliza, maybe the top
{2} Yogarin Karra katta or Yongariny or Geenunginy Bo or Karlkarniny	Meaning place of the zamia plants and its nuts [5] hill of the spiders [6] place for catching kangaroo [6] place for looking a long way [6] by fire place sitting [6].		Kings Park
Gar-katta	The place of the hill where the crabs are located on the banks of the Swan River where City of Perth is built 'Crab Head'[1]		
Byerup	Area near the rise of Kings Park [5]		
Wandaraguttagurrup	Meaning holes towards the ocean. Nyungar meeting place in Kings Park [5]		
Gabbikalga	Area in Kings Park where there was a hollow tree which collected rain water [5]		Kings Park, near the Queen Victoria statue
Byerbrup	The high land, stretching along from Mount Eliza, through the centre of the town of Perth [2]		
Goodinup or Goodenup	Springs beside Yellagonga's camp at the west end of Perth, a baby's place [1] Between Convention Centre and Parliament House		
Pinup	Springs which flowed at Spring St and marked the Goodinup camp [5]		
Dyeedyallup	Campsite near Burt Way [5]		
{3} Karrgatup	[5]		Mounts Bay
{4} Goodroo	Eliza Bay. This term being without the usual termination seems to be the name of the bay only, and not that of the shore along the bay [2] [5]		Eliza Bay
Boornoolup	The angle between the two main branches of the river. The word signifies peninsular—it signifies chin. See boorno, a pin of wood, by which the mantle is fastened[2]		
{5} Booneenboro Buneenboro	[2] [5]		Perth Water
{6} Booneenboro	Very big river [5]		N. bank, Perth Water
{7} Boorlo	[2]		Point Fraser
{8} Kakaroomup	One of the Heirisson Islands between the bridges where Balbuk's mother was born [5]		
Boodjar-Gordon	[5]		Heirisson Island (part of existing island?)
{8} Matagarup Matta Gerup [2]	The place where the legs make a hole in the shallow places along the river. [1] Flat mudflats of Heirisson Islands [5] The flats. The name seems to indicate that the water… is only a knee deep. Matta leg. [2]		
{9}Beeabboolup	Place of many fish [5]		Near Point Fraser

[1] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997) https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R
[4] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985
[5] Precinct 6 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[6] Collard, Harben & van de Berg (2004) wwwmcc.murdoch.edu.au/multimedia/nyungar/info/nyungar.doc

←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 8.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Sketch of Perth and Melville Waters with Mount Eliza from the main street of Perth.by Charles Wittenoom (1839). Engraving with later hand colouring, 14 x 22.5cm, State Art Collection, Art Gallery of Western Australia. http://feature.perthnow.com.au/artgallery/

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Sketch of the town of Perth from Perth water [from Mt Eliza, looking down on Perth Water], Western Australia by C.D. Wittenoom, 1839, hand coloured engraving
http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-137146475/view

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Swan River – View from Fraser's Point, Frederick Garling, 1827, Art Gallery of Western Australia
This painting from 1827 is reflective of how Perth was idealized in its beginnings, where descriptions of Swan River were inaccurate and topographical features dramatized.
https://landscapeaustralia.com/articles/review-take-me-to-the-river/

Table 9. Placenames, existing Perth swamps and lakes

Noongar	Description	Existing
{1} Jooalbub Jualbup	Meaning uncertain. Jualba means associated with the season of the spring. Sold to James Dyson in 1854. Became known as Dysons Swamp. Name change to Lake Jualbup in 1996 [5]	Lake Jualbup in Shenton Park
{2} Ngoorgenboro Ngoogenbiro	[1] The place where nyungars catch birds (black duck's) and collect eggs with other food sources. [2]Large lake behind Monger's Formerly known as Great Lake. The largest of the lakes. It has retained much of its former shape, although most of its interior is swamp rather than permanent water. [4]	Lake Herdsman
{3} Galup	Home fires or camp [1] Formerly known as Triangle Lake. The second-largest remaining lake. Much of the area of the lake was reclaimed for residential development, as well as Leederville Oval. [4]	Lake Monger
Goobabbilup	Yalunga's camping ground at Lake Monger [1]	
{4} Danjanberup	Formerley known as Three Island Lake. A small suburban lake located between Beatty Park and Charles Veryard Reserve in North Perth. The area was originally owned by the Gooey family who operated a market garden near the site, before it was resumed by the Perth City Council in 1959, and was drained and subdivided for industrial and residential use. The lake was reduced to approximately 1/30 of its original size. [4]	Smith's Lake
{5} Boojamooling Boodjamooling	Formerly known as Third Swamp. Hyde Park is located on the site of Third Swamp, and still contains two lakes that were originally part of the Perth Wetlands, but were unable to be drained due to their depth of 2 metres (6 ft 7 in). [4] Earth-ground where it looks like a nose egging takes place, referring to the initiation of young men [2]	Hyde Park Lakes
{5} Goongoongup	[3] Claisebrook Cove; formerly known as Clause's Lagoon. A small inlet of the Swan River located in East Perth south of the Graham Farmer Freeway. Claise Brook was a free-flowing seasonal brook, dry in summer and flooding in winter, up until the 1990s, until it was reclaimed for development. However, in recent years, the brook has been refurnished, and is now a much smaller still body of water known as Claisebrook Cove. A small footbridge known as Trafalgar Bridge crosses over it. [4]	Claise Brook
	Goongoongup Railway Bridge is near to Claisebrook Cove	Goongoongup Bridge
{6} Warndoolier	A small tidal inlet of the Swan River located in Banks Reserve, Mt Lawley, originally named by Governor James Stirling after his older brother Walter. The brook originally flowed much further inland, and was located to the north of an open swamp, near the site of the present-day East Perth railway station. The Mount Lawley Main Drain is located at Walter's Brook, and formerly supplied stormwater to Walter's Brook Engine House at East Perth Power Station. [4]	Walter's Brook

[1] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997) https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] Precinct 6 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perth_Wetlands
[5] http://saveourjewel.org/History.pdf

←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 9.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

A reconstructed map of the Perth Wetlands circa 1830, based on John Septimus Roe's map of 1834
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perth_Wetlands

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Claise Brook, 1861, stereograph by A.H. (Alfred Hawes) Stone
http://catalogue.slwa.wa.gov.au/record=b1923967~S2

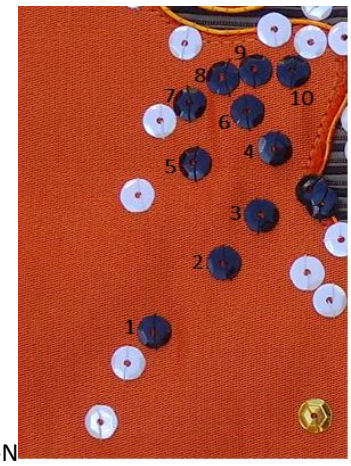
IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Shenton Park Lake in 1911. In the water are rushes before a sandbank with straggly trees. Beyond is an open space backed by thick bush, possibly the football area. Subiaco Museum P85.335
http://saveourjewel.org/History.pdf

Table 10. Placenames, former Perth swamps and lakes

Noongar	Description	Past name
{1}	small lake south of Lake Monger, near the present-day Mitchell Freeway Interchange	Lake Georgianna
{2}	Padbury's Lake [3]	Lake Sutherland
{3}	a medium-size lake in between Lakes Sutherland and Kingsford. Perth Entertainment Centre and Perth Arena were built on reclaimed land on the former site of the lake. [3]	Lake Irwin
{4} Goologoolup	[2] a lake located close to the inner-city of Perth that was drained in the 1830s. Most of the railways in Perth, and associated infrastructure, including Perth Railway Station, Perth Underground Station, the Horseshoe Bridge and the main section of Wellington Street, were built on reclaimed land from Lake Kingsford. [3]	Lake Kingsford
{5} Danjanberup Boojoormelup Danjanberu Goongarnula yarreenup	[2] [3] Place of the shallow lake, or three island lake where the zamias or byers grow [2] Place of the stinking spring with moss [2]	Lake Henderson
{6}	Mew's Swamp, partial reclamation by Thomas Mews led to the name Mew's Swamp [3]	Lake Thomson
{7} Boodjamooling	[2]	Second Swamp
{8} Chalyeding	First Swamp [3]	Lake Poulett
{9} Yoorgoorading	[2] [3] Perth Oval is located on the site of Stone's Lake [3]	Stone's Lake
{10} Widogootogup	[2] A small lagoon that appeared seasonally to the west of Claise Brook during flooding [3]	Tea-tree Lake Tea tree lagoon

[1] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997) https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Whadjuk_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[2] Precinct 6 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perth_Wetlands



←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 10.

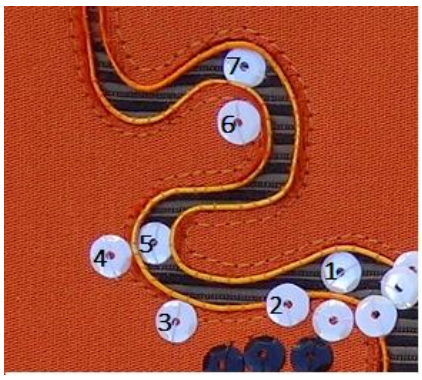
IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Perth Railway Station, site of Lake Kingsford, c1880-1900
http://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/wetlands/city-development/draining-the-swamps

Table 11. Riverside placenames, Burswood Island to Guildford

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Existing
{1, 7} Derbal Yaragan	Derbal Yaragan, namely the river of Derbal [see definition above]. Yaragan, river [1]	Swan River
{2} Yoondoorup	place of a black stumpy tail lizard [1]	Gloucester Park, near Claise Brook towards Pt Fraser
{2} Mardalup	place of the small marsupial. Claise Brook campsite [1]	Claise Brook area
{2} Goongoongup	Brook adjacent to Yoondoorup [1]	Claise Brook
{3} Warndoolier	A small tidal inlet of the Swan River located in Banks Reserve, Mt Lawley. The brook originally flowed much further inland. [4]	Walter's Brook
{4} Malgamongup	On the shoulder, the place of the spearwood camp on the hill [1]	Bardon Park
{5} Warndoolier	Swan River around Burswood Island [1]	
{6} Wurut	[1]	Maylands Peninsular
	The rushes, reserve named recently wetlands adjacent to Garret Rd Bridge [2]	Baigup Reserve, Bayswater
Manduon	[3] Guildford and the adjacent country	Guildford area
Mandoon	[1] [3] Derived from Mandyarl-spinosa. Both tall shrubs [1]	Helena River
Wurerup	Gorge of the Swan including the estates of Brook Mount and Henley Park [3]	Henley Brook area

[1] Precinct 8 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[2] Precinct 9 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description
[3] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perth_Wetlands



←N

Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Table 11.

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

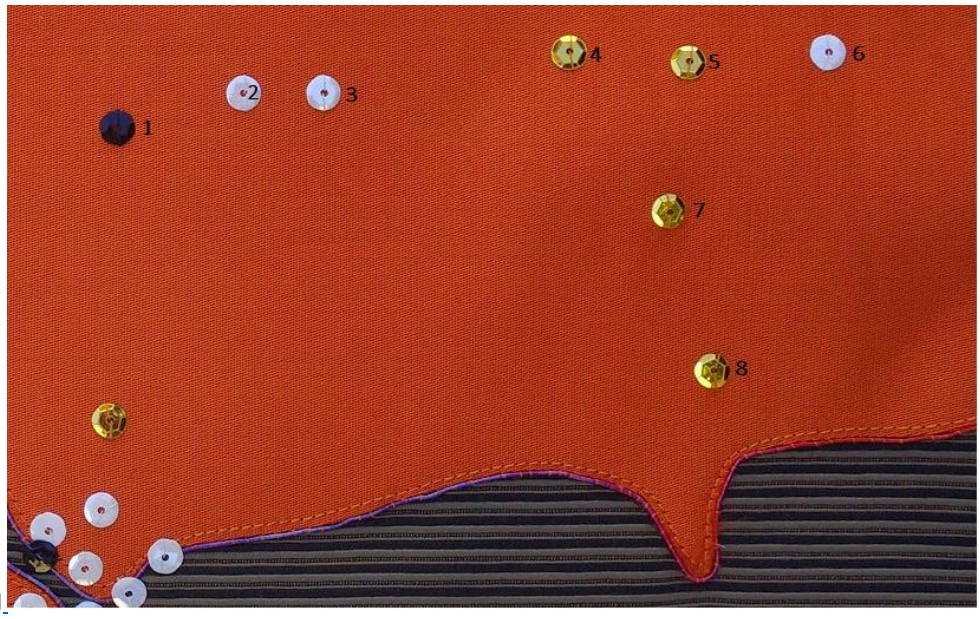
Bridge over the River Swan at Guilford, Western Australia, by Henry Wray, 1859, watercolour
http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135244673/view

An 1859 image of the Pioneer steam boat approaching the port at Barker's Bridge, Guildford. By Captain Henry Wray, 1859.
Source: Cradle of the Colony exhibition brochure, Swan Valley Visitors Centre at swan river colony - Swan Valley

Table 12. Inland placenames, City of Melville

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [4]	Existing
	The name of open water of the Canning River, near Deep Water point.		Booragoon Lake
	Dragonfly dreaming [2] Named by Whadjuk elders 2015?		Kaalitj – ngort Koondaam
	A Noongar word meaning 'learning' in reference to the former Melville Primary School site. [3]		Kadidjiny Park
		Aboriginal word meaning sunrise. Named in 1961 after a road in the area by that name.	Kardinya (suburb)
	Aboriginal name meaning 'winter camp' and after abutting street name [3]		Karoonda Reserve
		Aboriginal word meaning foliage. Named in 1954.	Myaree (suburb)
	Aboriginal word meaning 'belonging to all'. Park named after the Noalimba Migrant Reception Centre for State sponsored migrants; which operated at the site from 1968 to the early 1980s. [3]		Noalimba Park
	Noongar name for Southern Brown Bandicoot whih inhabits the wetland [5]		Quenda Wetland
{1} Wilgee	Wilgee means red ochre, which was found in abundance in and around the lakes in the suburb now called Willagee [1] Lake Wilgee (now filled) in Kardinya.		
		Name approved in 1954.Takes its name from Willagee Swamp.	Willagee (suburb)

[1] http://www.melvillecity.com.au/community-and-facilities/community-life/aboriginal-heritage-and-culture/cultural-significance#Marradungup
[2] https://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/site/bateman-park
[3] http://www.melvillecity.com.au/community-and-facilities/community-sport-and-recreation/parks-and-reserves/namesakes
[4] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R
[5] https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/conservation.../quenda_2012.pdf



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Locations on the quilt, numbers correspond to those in the first column of Tables 12 and 13.

Table 13. Placenames, City of Cockburn (south of the Swan)

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [3]	Existing
(2) Coolbellup	The place to move to the water [1]	Recorded by Gregory 1842.	North Lake
		Named in 1957	Coolbellup (suburb)
{3} Walliabup	Place of tears; the local Whadjuk people used to hold their funeral rites here. [1]	Recorded as Walubup by Gregory 1842. Name changed to Bibra Lake in 1967 – Benedict von Bibra had a selection on the southern shores of the lake in the 1800s.	Bibra Lake
			Bibra Lake (suburb)
{4} Yangebup	Place of the bulrushes. [1]	Believed to be from the Whadjuk work yanget (bulrush). Yangebup Lake was first recorded in 1841.	Yangebup Lake
		Named in 1977.	Yangebup (suburb)
{5} Kogolup	Place of the quokka. [1]		Kogolup Lake
{6} Jilbup	Place of grass. The season Djilba is a time when green grass is abundant [1]		Thompsons Lake
{7} Toodjabubup	Place of mist. In colder weather this place attracts mist. [1]		Area around Banganup Lake
	Banga can refer to broken or 'in half'. In the hot months the lake breaks up. [1]		Banganup Lake
{8} Kou-Gee		Kou-Gee was recorded in 1841 by Thomas Watson, variously spelt as Koojee, Coojee and Coogee.	Lake Coogee
		Named after the lake	Coogee (suburb)
{9} Beeliar	River and wetlands. [1] Aboriginal name for the southern metropolitan region. Bounded by Melville water and the Canning, on the North; by the mountains on the East; by the sea on the West; and by a line, due East, from Mangles Bay, on the South. [2]		
		Named in 1993	Beeliar (suburb)
Derbal Nara	Includes Mangles Bay, Cockburn Sound, Owen's Anchorage, Gage Roads, the space from the main to the islands, and from Collie Head to the Northern entrance beyond Rottnest [1] Place of salmon [4]		
Ngooloormíyup	[1] [2] The place of my brother in-law; little brother. [1]		Carnac Island
Wadjemup	[1] [2] Place of the emu. [1]		Rottnest Island

{ } Refer to previous page for the map

[1] http://www.derbalnara.org.au/placenames-of-derbal-nara

[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1

[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R

[4] http://azelialeymuseum.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/BeeliarBoodjar.pdf

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Map of Cockburn Sound and City of Cockburn http://www.derbalnara.org.au/maps

Table 14. Other placenames south of the Swan

Noongar	Noongar meaning	Landgate [3]	Existing
Jandakot {top R. corner of quilt}	Aboriginal meaning said to be place of the whistling eagle, recorded 1844.[4]		Forrestdale Lake, City of Armadale
		Named after the lake. Not near it.	Jandakot (suburb), City of Cockburn)
		Karawara, named 1973. Aboriginal word meaning green.	Karawara, City of South Perth suburb
Goorgyp	Goorgyng, to be cold. Belmount [1]		Belmont?, suburb, City of Belmont
		Karragullen, possibly after aboriginal word meaning red gully	Cannington area
		Town of Karragullen was gazetted in 1913, suburb named after the town.	Karragullen, City of Armadale suburb
Goolamrup	Goolamaroo, a young man; unmarried; unbearded; Goolamata, a virgin [1]		Kelmscott, City of Armadale suburb
Cardup		Aboriginal word for the racehorse goanna [association questioned]. Name recorded as Cardoup in 1844 by surveyor Austin.	Cardup Brook
		Named after the brook	Cardup, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale suburb
		Karnup, meaning unknown. First English name Karnup Brook	Karnet Brook, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale
		Karnup townsite declared in 1924, suburb named after the townsite	Karnup, City of Rockingham suburb
		Karrakup, derives its name from karrak, the Noongar name for the red-tailed black cockatoo. Approved as a suburb name in 1997.	Karrakup, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale suburb
		Name a variant form of the Aboriginal name of Medulla Brook. Mardella used since 1898 for a railway siding. Approved as a suburb name in 1997.	Mardella, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale suburb
Meeandip	Blood root, wounded [2]		Garden Island, City of Rockingham
		Kwinana came from Aboriginal word for pretty maiden. Was first applied to SS Kwinana which blew ashore in 1922 and remains at Kwinana Beach today.	City of Kwinana
		Named Balmanup (town) in 1923 after Lake Balmanup. Lake Balmanup was an alternative to Mandogalup Swamp, an aboriginal name, meaning unknown. Changed to Mandogalup in 1946.	Mandogalup, City of Kwinana suburb
		Name approved 1978. Name of an Aboriginal stockman working in Cockburn Sound area c 1920s.	Wandi, City of Kwinana suburb
		Suburb named in 1970. Meaning and derivation of word unknown.	Coodanup, City of Mandurah suburb
Mandjoogo ordap	Meeting place of the heart [5]	Mandurah. Possibly derived from mandjar meaning trading place.	Mandurah, east shore of the Peel inlet
		Take their names from the Aboriginal place	Mandurah Estuary, City of Mandurah
Wannanup		Original Aboriginal name for part of the suburb previously approved as Florida..	Wannanup/Florida, City of Mandurah suburbs
		Part of the suburb previously named Florida. Named in 1996 when the Dawesville Channel divided Florida	Wannanup, City of Mandurah suburb
Barragup		Place on the Serpentine river where Aboriginal people constructed a fish trap	
		Named after the place of the fish trap	Barragup, Shire of Murray
Yoondooroop		Island in the Murray delta	
		Derived from Yoondooroop and gazetted in 1898	Yunderup, Shire of Murray

[1] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[2] http://www.derbalnara.org.au/placenames-of-derbal-nara
[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R
[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jandakot,_Western_Australia
[5] https://www.mandurah.wa.gov.au/city-and-council/city-history

Table 15. Placenames, City of Wanneroo (north of the Swan)

Noongar ?	Landgate [1]	Existing
Alinjarra	Aboriginal word for North. Suburb renamed in 1987	Alexander Heights, City of Wanneroo suburb
	Aboriginal word meaning 'shade of trees'. Suburb named in 1997.	Carramar, City of Wanneroo suburb
	Named in 1980. NSW Aboriginal word meaning heaps of rocks.	Currambine. City of Wanneroo suburb
	An eastern states Aboriginal word meaning 'place of the flowers. Suburb commenced in 1970.	Girrawheen, City of Wanneroo
Gnangara	Aboriginal word, meaning possibly spring (water flows into the lake from the NW corner}	Lake Gnangara
	Named in 1980 after the lake	Gnangara, City of Wanneroo
	Named approved in 1980. Eastern States Aboriginal word meaning near the sea	Iluka, City of Wanneroo suburb
Jandabup	Aboriginal meaning possibly place of little eagle.	Lake Jandabup
	Named after the lake	Jandabup, City of Wanneroo suburb
	Aboriginal word meaning a bare hill. Proposed 1979.	Jindalee, City of Wanneroo
	Aboriginal word meaning emu. Named in 1970.	Koondoola, City of Wanneroo suburb
	Aboriginal word meaning blue flowers. Suburb named in 1977.	Marangaroo, City of Wanneroo suburb
Mariginiup	Name recorded in 1844. Meaning possibly 'to pull out flag leaved flax'	Lake Mariginiup
	Townsite declared in 1904, suburb named in 1982..	Mariginiup, City of Wanneroo suburb
	Aboriginal word for a good place. Name approved 1980.	Merriwa, City of Wanneroo suburb
Mindarie	Name first recorded in 1874 by Forrest. Meaning possibly the place near which is held a ceremony, or green water. .	Mindarie Lake
	Named after the lake in 1985.	Mindarie, City of Wanneroo suburb
Neerabup or Neerabub	Possibly means swampy place or 'small basin or lake'. Name first recorded in 1867.	Lake Neerabup
	Suburb name approved 1982	Neerabup, City of Wanneroo suburb
Nowergup	Name recorded first in 1841. Meaning possibly place of sweet water	Lake Nowergup
	Approved as suburb name in 1982.	Nowergup, City of Wanneroo suburb
Pinjar	Name on Government plans since 1868, meaning unknown but could be tadpole or swampy lake.	Lake Pinjar
	Named after the lake.	Pinjar, City of Wanneroo suburb
Yanchep	Name derived from yanget which is a bulrush. Name first recorded in 1866.	Yanchep, City of Wanneroo suburb

[1] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R

Table 16. Other placenames northern suburbs

Noongar	Landgate [3]	Existing
Balcatta	Aboriginal name recorded by Alexander Forrest 1877.	Northern position of Careniup Swamp
	Named after the swamp position	Balcatta, City of Stirling suburb
	Aboriginal name for grass tree. Suburb named in 1954.	Balga, City of Stirling suburb
Carieniup	Name recorded in 1844.	Careniup Swamp
	Name derived from Careniup Swamp. Change in spelling occurred in 1929 when the Karrinyup golf course was developed.	Karrinyup, City of Stirling suburb
	Aboriginal name meaning mistletoe. Suburb named post 1953 after a school in Mt Lawley was given that name	Coolbinia, City of Stirling suburb
Gwelup	Name derived from gwelgannow which means to shift position and step aside - would therefore be the lake that shifted position. Name recorded as Gwelup Swamp in 1878	Lake Gwelup
		Gwelup, City of Stirling suburb
Njookenbooroo	Aboriginal name used till 1927 when changed to Innaloo, the name of an aboriginal woman from Dongara	Innaloo, City of Stirling suburb
	Aboriginal word for Southern Cross constellation. Name for tract of land proposed in 1954. Suburb named in 1980	Mirrabooka, City of Stirling suburb
	Name approved in 1954. Aboriginal word for the red and green kangaroo paw.	Nollamara, City of Stirling suburb
	Aboriginal word (Beverley district) for native dog. Named after Yokine Hill which was proposed in 1922 because it is close to Native Dog Swamp	Yokine, City of Stirling
	Aboriginal word (SW dialect) meaning meeting place. Named in 1981	Cullacabardee, City of Swan suburb
Gynning	Ellen Brook is named after Ellen Stirling, the wife of the colony's first Governor, James Stirling First European name Ellen's Brook [2]	Ellen Brook
	Suburb is named after the brook	Ellenbrook, City of Swan suburb
	Named in 1990. Eastern states Aboriginal word meaning white cockatoo.	Kiara, City of Swan suburb
	Derived from Aboriginal words koong meaning hill, and mia meaning home. Developed in 1955.	Koongamia, City of Swan suburb
	Name taken from Malaga Rd which was surveyed in 1894. Named after Malaga in Spain, or the Aboriginal word malaga, meaning ironstone.	Malaga, City of Swan suburb
	Calamunda proposed for town name in 1901, derived from Aboriginal words cala signifying home, district, settlement, and munda signifying forest. Amended in 1901 to Kalamunda.	Kalamunda town City of Kalamunda
	Aboriginal word possibly means place of the rat kangaroo. First recorded in 1919 as Moolalloo Point for a point on the coast. Urban subdivision commenced 1950s.	Mullaloo, City of Joondalup suburb
Joondalup	First recorded in 1837. Aboriginal word possible meaning place of whiteness or glistening	Lake Joondalup
	Named after the lake	Joondalup suburb, City of Joondalup
	Named in 1970. Aboriginal word meaning road to water.	Kallaroo, City of Joondalup suburb

[1] Collard, Leonard, Palmer & Revell (1997). https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Noongar_Mia_Kwel_-_Whadjuk_Placenames
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Swan River, preparing to encamp for the night, 35 miles up, 1827 Frederick Garling, artist on the Success. Watercolour painting. State Art Collection, Art Gallery of Western Australia
Accessed in Cradle of the Colony exhibition brochure, Swan Valley Visitors Centre at swan river colony - Swan Valley

Captain Stirling [of the Success] and his exploratory party were able to travel to the confluence of the **Swan River** and Ellen Brook in March 1827. They were hindered from travelling any further upstream by debris and the lack of water except for a few pools in the channel. The site of Stirling's **camp** is marked by All Saints Church.
Precinct 11 https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/swan-canning-riverpark/about-the-river-system/landscape-description

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Pencil sketch, No title, no date. In 1827, Captain James Stirling explored the Swan River with a view to establishing a colony there. The drawing Swan River c.1829 depicts the area where Stirling's party camped overnight during their expedition. It was made in London as a basis for the wood-engraving, Swan River 1830. https://nga.gov.au/Exhibition/OUTWEST/Default.cfm?IRN=204577&MnuID=3&ViewID=2

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

J. Huggins, Swan River, 50 miles up c.1829
https://nga.gov.au/Exhibition/OUTWEST/Default.cfm?IRN=206781&BioArtistIRN=37276&MnuID=3&GalID=0&ViewID=2

Table 17. Placenames, Darling Escarpment

Noongar	Meaning	Existing
Gogulger	[2]	Avon River
Bailup	Name is Aboriginal of unknown meaning [1]	Bailup Creek
	Name derived from Bailup Creek, and police station and inn by that name established in 1840s. [1]	Bailup, residential estate, Shire of Toodyay
Beechina	Beechina first recorded in 1847 by surveyor Chauncy [1]	White gum valley north-east of the Beechina
	[No gazette date given] [1]	Beechina, Shire of Mundaring locality
Gidgegannup	Name means place where spears are made. Gidgie is the word for spear. Name first recorded in 1852 by surveyors [1]	Gidgegannup Spring
	Named after the spring	Gidgegannup, City of Swan town
Weebip	[1] Marked on Stirling's chart	St Ann's Hill
Kalbomoonup	[3]	Gooseberry Hill
Mundahring	Meaning possibly a high place on a high place [1]	Aboriginal camp near vineyards in Mundaring
	Name taken from the camp [1]	Mundaring, Shire of Mundaring suburb
Nyeedoup	Aboriginal word for rock. Boya was where rock was obtained for the groynes at Fremantle Harbour. [1]	Boya, Shire of Mundaring locality
	Aboriginal name first recorded in 1841 when a site for a townsite to be named Worriloo was surveyed. Railway stopping place named Wooroloo in 1897, and townsite of this name in 1913. [1]	Wooroloo, Shire of Mundaring town

[1] https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#R
[2] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1
[3] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

View across the coastal plain, 1827 by Frederick Garling. State Art Collection, Art Gallery of Western Australia
This scene from the foothills [of the Darling Escarpment] illustrates an area recently burnt by a low fi re evidenced by the lack of understorey and the absence of skirts on the shorter grass trees. These Swan River Aboriginal People's land management practices led EW Landor in 1841 to state: "The whole of the middle and upper Swan resembles a vast English park".
Source: Cradle of the Colony exhibition brochure, Swan Valley Visitors Centre at swan river colony - Swan Valley

Table 18. Placenames, districts

These divisions have no reference whatever to the territorial boundaries of the different tribes. They seem to be purely geological.

	Description
Moorda	Blue Mountains [Darling Escarpment]. The term seems to indicate darkness of colour.
Booyeembara	the division along the coast, consisting principally of lime-stone rock; and generally bearing the xanthorea. and a few of that species of the Eucalyptus, called white gum. Booyee, rock; a rock; a stone.
Gandoo	the division behind Booyeembara, and running parallel. This is a sandy division, and abounds with that species of the Eucalyptus, called Mahogany.
Warget	the division behind Gandoo, and parallel; stretching along the foot of the mountains, like the other divisions from South to North. This division abounds with clay, red loam, and alluviai plains; and, generally bears those species of the Eucalyptus, called the blue and flooded gums.
Mooro	the district of Yellowgonga, it is hounded by the sea on the West; by Melville water and the Swan, on the South; by Ellen's brook, on the East; and, by the Gyngoorda [Moore River?, Hallam 1991], on the North, Gâlup [Lake Monger] is the capital [where Yellowgonga camped]
Beeloo	the district of Monday, is bounded by the Canning on the South; by Melville water, on the West; by the Swan and Ellen's brook, on the North. The Eastern boundary of this district, I cannot accurately define. Several of the mountains are numbered in Monday's territories, and his head quarters are Wurerup [the gorge of the Swan]. It should be remarked that the lower part of Monday's district, near where the two waters meet, seems to have been conquered and taken from his people at some former period; and now forms a sort of neutral, or common ground, on which all the tribes to the North and South of the river occasionally meet.
Beeliar	the district of Midjegoorong, is bounded by Melville water and the Canning, on the North; by the mountains on the East; by the sea on the West; and by a line, due East, from Mangles bay, on the South. His head quarters are Mendyarrup, situated some where in Gaudoo. Here I ought to observe that Yagan is not a chief. But, being the son of Midjegoorong, he must be ranked among the princes of the country. He has greatly distinguished himself as a patriot and a warrior.
	the district of Banyowla, chief of the Murray tribe, comes next ; and is bounded on the West, by the sea ; on the East, by the mountains ; on the North by Beeliar ; and, on the South, by a line parallel to his Northern boundary. Banyowla possesses both banks of the Murray.
	the next chief is Dygan ; and the next to him Beenan ; whose districts probably extend as far as Cape Leuwin
	to the North of Yellowgonga, is Waylo, chief of a tribe on the Boora, commonly called Lennard's brook.
	to the North and next to Waylo is Byerman, chief on the Bookal and the Mooler [lakes in the North]. Byerman is either the brother or particular friend of Yellowgonga.
	to the Eastward, and somewhere in the mountains, on the way to York, is a chief of the name of Dyoolon ; and it is not impossible but that Dyoolon may be the chief on the Avon, near Mount Mackie
Bargo	Still further to the East, is Wulbaboog; cliief of a district called Bargo
Derbal	This name comprehends the whole of the country from the Murray to the Gyngoorda [Gingin Brook?].
Barnett	The name of the country to the south of the Murray, including Geographe Bay
Knoobar	The country to the north of the Gynoorda.

Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal/Volume_1

IMAGE DOWNLOAD

Place names and territories recorded by Robert Lyon in 1832 Map by Neville Green1979.
Green (ed.) (1979) https://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/products/monograph/euih_ch8_survivalagainstallodds.pdf

Placenames, rivers and waterways

Derbal This name comprehends the whole of the country from the Murray to the Gyngoorda.
Gyngoorda, a small river , either issuing from, or taking its rise near the lake of Waylo.
Waylo, a lake into which the Boora discharges itself
Boora, a stream issuing from the mountains some distance to the North of Ellen s brook, partially known in the settlement under the name of Lennard's brook
Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal_1(16).djvu/3

Noongar	Description	Existing
Derbal Yaragan	The whole is called by way of eminence, Derbal Yaragan, namely the river of Derbal [see definition above]. Yaragan, river [1]	Swan River
Dootanboro	Dootai Eucalyptus; white gum; called by some box-wood [1]	Melville Water
Kowangoolup	Melville Water [2]	
Booneenboro	[1]	Perth Water
Warndoolier	the Northern, or main branch of the river ; to which the name Swan River is now limited within the settlement [1]	Swan River
Mandoon	Mandyarl-spinosa. Both tall shrubs [1]	Helena River
Gynning	Ellen's Brook [1]	Ellen Brook
Dyarigarro	the Southern branch of the river, now known by the name of the Canning [1]	Canning River
Burdgarro	subordinate name for a particular part of the Canning [1]	
Wardoo	subordinate name for a particular part of the Canning [1]	
Booragoon	name for the Southern branch of the Canning [1]	
Derbal Nara	the gulph of the Derbal. This comprehends Mangles Bay, Cockburn Sound, Owen's Anchorage, Gages Roads, and the whole space from the main to the islands, and from Collie Head to the Northern entrance beyond Rottenest [1]	
Moelon		Murray River
Gilba	estuary of the Murray [1]	Peel Estuary
Gogulger		Avon River
Boora	a stream issuing from the mountains some distance to the North of Ellen's brook, partially known in the settlement under the name of Lennard's brook [Boora, a red root [1]	
Waylo	a lake into which the Boora discharges itself [1]	
Gyngoorda	a small river, either issuing from, or taking its rise near the lake of Waylo. [1]	
Bookal	a lake to the North and not far from the Gyngoorda [1]	
Mooler	a lake or large sheet of water to the North and either adjoining the Bookal or not far distant [1]	
Yardelgarro	a large sheet of water, to the North of the Mooler, and almost adjoining the coast [1]	
Narnagootin	a river situated a considerable dis to the North beyond Gyngoorda [1]	
Margyningara	a river of considerable magnitude, passing the settlement on the East and the North This river rises in the East apparently a little to the Southward of this part of the Settlement, in a country called Goodengora [1]	

[1] Lyon (1833), no. 16 https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:The_Perth_Gazette_and_Western_Australian_Journal_1(16).djvu/3
[2] Bates (n.d.) https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/81985

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